the States of this Union have settled in California, and in no country are the restraints of good government more imperatively demanded.

The determination of the pro-slavery men in Congress, that no Territorial Government should be established which did not tolerate slavery, having defeated all attempts by that body to provide a Government for California, our fellowcitizens there were driven by necessity to establish one for themselves.

Florida and Michigan, having organized State Constitutions without any prior act by Congress authorizing them to do so, and their action having received the subsequent sanction of that body, the People of California determined to follow their

In this they were encouraged by the military commander-in-chief in their Territory, who held his appointment from the late Democratic Administration, and also by Thomas Butler King, the special agent of the present Whig Administration, who assured them, on the authority of the President, that there could be no doubt that Congress would favorably entertain their application for admission into the Union.

A Convention, in which all the People of the Territory were fairly represented, assembled. Its proceedings were decorous and dignified, and the result was, a Constitution the great wisdom of which has commanded the admiration of men of all parties and sections.

Proceeding on the assumption made by the Southern and Northern supporters of General Cass in the last Presidential election, that the People of a Territory, on organizing a State Constitution, have the right to settle the question of slavery for themselves, they settled this question. by prohibiting in their Constitution the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude, otherwise than as punishment for crime.

The People proceeded to elect their agents under the new Constitution. Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, emigrants from the Northern States of this Union, were chosen Representatives by the People; Messrs. Fremont and Gwin, emigrants from the Southern States, were chosen Senators. by the Legislature; they are now in Washington, awaiting the pleasure of Congress-and the President has submitted the Constitution of the new State to both Houses, notifying them of the fact of its organization, having already intimated to them in a previous message his approbation of the same.

What should hinder the immediate admission of the new State? What delay the passage of an act by Congress giving validity to its Constitution?

All the People of the free States are anxious for it : many of the People of the South are acquiescent: a Slaveholding Administration is ready to sanction such an act: Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and other slaveholding States, have refused through their Legislatures to express any opposition to its admission.

Why, then, we ask, with a Constitution truly republican, should this new State, needing more than any other State, the benefits of regular Government, with her Representatives and Senators all ready to take their seats in Congress, with the voice of the American People in her favor, be left out of the Union, and, with a large population, rapidly accumulating, be exposed to all the perils of anarchy?

We ask the attention of every candid reader, North and South, to the report of proceedings in the House last Monday. It being resolution day, (which falls on every other Monday.) Mr. Doty offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Territories to report a bill for the admision of California into the Union, with her presant houndaries and Constitution. On this he dedone so, any person choosing to announce his purpose to debate the resolution, it would have gone over, and not have been reached again during the session. It was not then to preclude debate on the subject, but to bring without delay a bill before the House, which might then be debated at length.

The slaveholding members determined to defeat this movement; and the explanation of their conduct is to be found in their avowed policy to prevent the admission of California, till they can force a settlement of the whole Slavery Question favorable to the interests of Slavery. Their great object is, to secure from the free States the extension of the Missouri Compromise line, 360 30', to the Pacific ocean, with an express recognition that they may hold slaves below that line. This is Mr. Buchanan's plan of settlement, and encouraged by him, who is now every day in Congress, endeavoring to influence his friends, especially the members from Pennsylvania, they have resolved to keep the new State of California out of the Union, and prevent any decisive action on the part of the House even in preliminary matters, until the Senate shall have time to hatch the desired Compromise, and send it to the House.

With this key to their movements, read the condensed report of proceedings last Monday. The vote on the motion to lay Mr. Doty's resolution on the table showed a majority of FIFTY-ONE in favor of the admission of California. Such a result stamps as factious, miserably factious, all the subsequent proceedings of the minority to stop the progress of legislation. The demand of the previous question was seconded by a majority of twenty-six votes. As the vote on this was taken by tellers, several Northern members, being able to escape direct responsibility to their constituents, voted may, among whom, we are informed, was James Thompson of Pennsylvania. As we were not present, we cannot say who were the other members from the free States, thus voting virtually against California.

The previous question being seconded, there were then but two or three privileged motions that could be entertained, but, by reference to the proceedings, it will be seen that the factionists plied these incessantly, demanding on every motion the yeas and nays, and as these must be ordered at the demand of one-fifth of the House, it was easy enough always to obtain them. The taking of the yeas and nays each time consumed about twenty minutes, but the time may be protracted by members declining to vote when their names are called, and then rising afterwards, to request that they be recorded. Probably the roll was called not less than forty times in the session of Monday, and in this way and by raising points of order, the session was protracted until twelve o'clock at night, when the Speaker decided that Monday, the resolution day, had expired, the resolution of Mr. Doty went over under the

So, some seventy pro-slavery men have, by their grossly factious resistance, nullified the will of one hundred and twenty-one members in favor of legislating in the usual way for the admission of a new State-and this they did, not because the majority of them were so instructed by their constituents, not because California has not a good Constitution, does not need government, is not ready for admission into the Union, will not suffer from delay; not because any right of any section or any State would be violated-but because California is a free State, and it is thought expedient to keep her out of the Union, until one half of the free territory acquired from Mexico can be converted into slave territory !

Will the American People tolerate this policy? Through the efforts of Demagogues and Presidential aspirants here, calls have been issued in some of our Eastern cities, for meetings, to protest against the Wilmot Proviso, and maintain the Union. We should like to see what politician in these meetings will be base enough to approve of Monday's proceedings in relation to California. Let Northern traitors who volunteer in such a crisis as this, to hold up the hands of the Slavery Extensionists in their war against the

Large numbers of American citizens from all Was put down by mistake in our list of absentees on the vote to lay Mr. Root's resolution on the table. We were led into this error by one of the daily papers; and we hasten to do justice to one who on this subject faithfully represents, we doubt not, his constituents.

#### CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1850. SENATE.

The petition presented on Tuesday by Mr.
Hale, in relation to the abolition of slavery in the
District of Columbia, was referred, without de-

District of Columbia, was referred, without de-bate, to the Committee on the Territories.

The Revenue bill, as amended by the House, providing "that the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed \$1,225,000, to defray the expenses of collecting the revenues from the customs for the last half of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850," and further providing that "the Sec-retary shall be authorized to dispose of the bond-oll wavehouses now lessed by Government, on the ed warehouses now leased by Government, on the best terms practicable, before the 1st of January next," was presented by Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee on Finance.

He said that the total amount as appropriated, including the expense of cartage, storage, &c., would be \$1,377,723.20; that this was some two or three hundred thousand dollars less than the Secretary of the Treasury had asked for; but that a majority of the Committee on Finance were of opinion that this appropriation was more than was necessary for the collection of customs, and that the committee intend hereafter to ex-amine our revenue system, expenses, &c., and more fully fix specific appropriations; but as the present fiscal year was so near to a close, that it was perhaps best that the bill should pass.

The bill with its amendments passed.

The Constitution of the State of California was received, with an accompanying message from the President of the United States; which were

ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton moved that the message be referred to a Select Committee, and that Mr. Clay be ap-

pointed Chairman.
Mr. Foote objected, and desired that the whole subject might lie over, as he was intending soon to offer a resolution, that the consideration of this subject of Slavery and all accompanying papers, petitions, &c., should be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen Senators, chosen by ballot.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to a resolution of the Senate, asking for copies of such correspondence as may have passed between our late Secretary of State and our Charge d'Affaires at Guatemala, including any treaties he may have con-cluded with either of the States of Central America. The message declined furnishing them at

There was a large audience of ladies assembled at the doors and ante-rooms under the impres-sion that Mr. Calhoun was to ddress the Senate. Mr. Foote moved that the ladies be admitted

Mr. Pearce said that he should be under the necessity of enforcing the rule of the Senate. That body was not a court of love and beauty. The eloquence of the Senate was sometimes com manding; but it was utterly powerless, when heard amidst the blaze of beauty with which the Senator from Mississippi delighted to surround us. He desired to save the Senate from the artillery of Cupid, with which they had been besieged of late. He had himself fallen a victim, and he should have to insist upon that protection which the rules of the Senate afforded.

Mr. Clay's resolutions being the special order of the day, Mr. Davis of Mississippi addressed the Senate, opposing all the leading features in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Reports from the different Committees having een made, a message from the President of the United States was received, setting forth that the information called for by the House, "in relation to the extraordinary proceedings of the English Government in the forcible seizure of Tigre Government in the forcible seizure of Tigre Island, &c., and whether any treaties had been entered into, &c., would be granted as soon as compatible with the public interests.

The Constitution of California was a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On the motion to reconsider, Mr. Stanton of

Tennessee occupied about an hour in a discursive speech, alluding to all subjects of general interest, and taking extreme grounds upon the Slavery question. He opposed the admission of California with her present Constitution; insisted that the population were, a large portion at least, foreigners, and had no power to make a Constitution. That by admitting California now the South would surrender up her dearest interests into the hands of her enemies. That the free States would then have a majority in the

The resolution from the Senate providing that a special clerk be appointed to aid the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in copying opinions, &c., was opposed by Mr. Carter of Ohio, in a speech reflecting with some severity on the Court.

### TRURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1850.

Quite an interesting debate arose in relation to the slave trade, upon the presentation of various memorials and petitions by Messrs Dayton and

Mr. Dayton presented a memorial from the Society of Friends in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, praying that the Gov-ernment use its influence in the suppression of the African slave trade. Mr. Dayton said that the slave trade, so far from being suppressed, was actually increasing. The memorialists were the representatives of a large meeting of the Society of Friends at Philadelphia; and they only asked that Government would extend its power so far as it might in suppressing the African slave trade, not intending to agitate the question of domestic slavery; and that Government would instruct all our foreign ministers to use all means in their

power to prevent its increase.

Mr. King opposed a motion made by Mr. Dayton to refer the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He had great respect for the Society of Friends, and thought it due to them o say that he believed they never would lend themselves to such a measure as a petition for the dissolution of the Union; but he thought the Government had already done all in their power. They had not only declared the slave trade piracy, and subjected all individuals engaged in it to the punishment of pirates, but they had united with England for the purpose of suppressing it, which had given rise to much trouble. It was better that our Government should act independently in the matter, free from other Governments. No one believed that slaves were brought

only one instance known of the sort since the adoption of the law, and that was at the time of suspected was dismissed and prosecuted. He suggested that the memorial might be sent to the Secretary of State, perhaps, but the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations had nothing to do

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Hale presented fourteen petitions from Pennsylvania, and one from New York, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Co-lumbia; five of which asked that Congress, by a change in the Constitution or some other means, would abolish slavery throughout the United States.

Also, a petition signed by 1,475 women of Dover, New Hampshire, asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade within the District and between the States. The motion to receive these petitions was or

Mr. Clay's resolutions, being the special order of the day, were taken up, and Mr. Davis con-

Mr. Douglas moved that the President's mee sage and accompanying document (the Constitu-tion of California) be referred to the Committee This was opposed by Mr. Foote. He had sub-

mitted a resolution that all these questions in re-lation to slavery, and all petitions and other doc-

uments in connection therewith, should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Clay said he should with great pleasure
vote for the proposition to refer the Constitution
of California to the Committee on Territories,
but that it should be considered separately from
all other questions, that it Secretary hould set with as much promptness as was consistent with cool deliberation; that three or four members had come all the way from the Pacific, not sup-posing, when they left their homes, there would be such obstacles thrown in their way, and that these gentlemen were waiting patiently in the lobbies; and he should urge the special consider-stion of this question alone.

terests. He needed no such prompting—he and if the difficulties which he had stated could would allow no such dictation. He acknowledged be removed from his mind, and if other object no allegiance to the South. He owed allegiance tions which he had entertained to the early adonly to two Powers—the State of Kentucky and the Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On the motion to reconsider the vote upon the resolution passed yesterday, "that a special clerk be appointed to the Supreme Court," quite an animated debate arose. Members on both sides of the House opposed the appointment of a clerk upon various grounds, but principally that it did not appear that the Judges of the Supreme Court were in actual need of such a clerk, and that the grounds of the largest of the supreme court were in actual need of such a clerk, and that it was understood that some of the Judges were opposed to it; that the duties of copying opin-ions, &c., should be attended to by the Clerk of the Court; if necessary, he should employ extra clerks. The vote was reconsidered, and the reso-

lution laid on the table.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. King of New York rose to make a motion, but was interrupted by Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, who, having given way day before yesterday to a motion to adjourn, without closing his speech, now claimed the floor. The Chairman (Mr. Linn Boyd) decided that he was entitled to it. From this decision Mr. King appealed, and was about cries of order drowned his voice. He persisted. so soon as there was a lull, in his attempt; but a storm of cries of order! order! again arose. Still standing, and speaking whenever he could be heard, the Chairman at last decided that it was the gentleman's privilege to make a state-ment of facts; but many members of the Committee raised a tumult whenever he attempted the statement. After a long struggle of this kind, Mr. King at last succeeded, and in a calm manner made a brief statement, not occupying more than minute, of the facts in the case. was then put-Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Committee? and it

was decided in the affirmative. [The explanation of this tumultuous conduct of the Committee is to be found, we suppose, in the fact, that Mr. King was about to submit a motion in reference to the admission of California

as a State. Mr. Hilliard then proceeded to address the Committee. He was opposed to the admission of California into the Union. Would not consent to a part only of this great question, but was ready to settle the whole question, fairly and liberally; but let our legislation be for the whole country. He never would consent to a tranquilcountry. He never would consent to a tranquil-fity which a despotism imposes. Confronted as the South were on all sides, with their institupressed by legislation, he would say, as a Southern man, and representing Southern feelings and Southern interests, in the language of a distin-guished South Carolinian—" Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

Mr. Fitch of Indiana followed. [When he arose, he seemed to be but little known by the members, and not much interest was manifested in the commencement; but as he proceeded, members on all sides drew around him, and listened to him with marked attention. He said, a new-born zeal seemed to have arisen in the House in relation to an old and well-established principle—that by the Ordinance of 1787 Slavery was abolished where it had previously existed, and that was admitted on all sides; and now, all that is asked, under the same power, is a prohibition where it does not exist. The principle of non-intervention was established by the Ordinance of 1787. The principle of non-intervention, as adopted in the Democratic Convention in 1848, was in relation to the States, and not the Territories.

There were many Southern monomaniacs on this question of Slavery. He quoted from a speech, which he said had been laid upon all their tables—"If the North do not choose to swallow the dose prescribed to them by the Southern men, then disunion must follow !" and on the other side there were many found re-

the majority, which certainly must govern, but the South were not. The South were even buckling on their armor, and, with lance in hand, charging, a la Don Quicote, when there was no fee in the eld. Much of the excited feeling in the North was chargeable to the South.

But the South say "they will teach us a lesson!" The Congressional schoolmaster is abroad. He trusted we should take their instructions with He trusted we should take their instructions with becoming humility; but it must be reciprocated. We have got some things to teach them. He commented upon the violent course pursued by some of the Southern Legislatures, and quoted from an Alabama paper certain resolutions, adopted by their Legislature. "It was terrible indeed. It was well those resolutions were not received by the House until after they had organized, or

they might have been frightened into subjection."

Just before the close of his speech, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina begged to interrupt the gentleman, and to correct his statement in relaion to the feeling manifested by the South towards the North, particularly the ladies. He had been North, and had been always received by the ladies with the greatest kindness and attention That the Southern men, being of pretty hot blood, generally managed to make themselves very acceptable to Northern ladies; and he held in his nd a letter that had just been laid upon his table, coming from a New England lady; and as of the fact, he would present it to the House—holding out, amidst roars of laughter, a huge Valentine, upon which was pictured a non-descript, decked off in the most gaudy colors.

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1850.

After the completion of the morning business, Mr. Butler said he did not intend to speak at very great length, but should confine his remarks to very narrow limits. He desired that all questions relating to California should be discussed in connection with all other matters embraced in the resolutions of the honorable Senator from Kentucky. He hoped the subject would not be refer red to any committee until every Senator should have an opportunity, if he chose, of expressing his opinions. An adjustment of the present difficulties depended entirely upon the determination of the North. It was apparent to all, there was a storm ahead of us. We had already felt some of its hazardous agitations; and every one on board, however humble, should be permitted to make such suggestions as might perhaps save the vessel from apprehended shipwreck. By keeping California in connection with other subjects with which it was inseparably associated, an opportu-nity, perhaps the last opportunity, might be pre-sented for settling this subject. He expressed surprise to see a disposition from so high a source to give California a preference, and to separate her from other subjects with which her fate ought to be involved. He desired to save the Union if it could be done, and preserve at the same time the rights and honor of the South. When the Senator from Kentucky declared that "he owed no allegiance to the South," he was expecting to hear him say, nor to the North, nor East, nor

West, but to the Union.

Mr. Clay (interposing) remarked that he did not know that he went all around the points of the compass, but that was what he meant, how-ever, and he would repeat again that he owed no allegiance to any one section, either North, South,

East, or West. Mr. Badger of North Carolina desired to state some of the difficulties he had to encounter in voting for the dimcuttes he had to encounter in voting for the instructions moved by the hon-orable Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Benton,] by which the Committee on Territories is to be di-rected to bring in a bill for the admission of Cal-

fornia into the Union. He did not think it necessary to go into the dis-cussion of slavery in considering this question. He had nothing to do with the admission of Texas, which resulted in the war, or with the subsequent acquisitions. It could not be denied, this application was made under circumstances unprecedented in our history. Other Territories have first mo-ved their admission into the Union, but they had previously existed under an organized Territorial Government. Every Territorial Government established by Congress emanates from the sovestablished by Congress emanates from the sovereign power, and receives an authority over the Territory. There was another difficulty. When the treaty with Mexico was submitted to the Senate, it contained an article providing for the admission of these Territories, as soon as by the form of the Constitution it could be done; there was an amendment made by the Senate in the following terms: "Who in the Territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens said shall not preserve the character of citizen

FACTIOUS PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE ON THE 18TH.

WAR AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF A NEW FREE STATE.

MR. MEACHAN OF VERMONT,

MR. Clay, to drag California into the Union as a mission into the Union. The article implied some strength of the other day—a change had come over the spirit of his dreams"—that he understood the Senator as recommending in his speech that the whole matter be referred to a Select Committee, and intimated that there was some connivance" between Mr. Benton and Change to be judged of by Congress, before the admission into the Union. The article implied some over the spirit of his dreams"—that he understood the Senator as recommending in his speech that the whole matter be referred to a Select Committee, and intimated that there was some connivance" between Mr. Benton and change to be judged of by Congress, before the admission into the Union. The article implied some over the spirit of his dreams"—that he understood the Senator as recommending in his speech that the whole matter be referred to a Select Committee, and intimated that there was some connivance" between Mr. Benton and mission into the Union. The article implied some over the spirit of his dreams"—that he understood the Senator as recommending of this amended article? It appeared to him that the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress are considered in the design was that Congress are considered in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design was that Congress was first to move in the design wa free State—and reminded Mr. Clay that he was thing more than a subsequent approval; it required Congress to take the lead, and not to follow. Mr. Clay arose and replied very briefly. He said he had been often reminded that he was a slouthern man, and should protect Southern in calm and deliberate consideration of the subject; calm and deliberate consideration of the subject; and if the difficulties which he had stated could mission of these Territories could be removed, he should not feel himself at liberty to govern his vote for the admission of that State by any considera-

Mr. Webster responded to the sentiment that had been expressed by the honorable Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Benton.] and the honorable Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler.] that this great question should be discussed coolly and dispassionately, and with a comprehensive view, embracing the interests of the whole country and he concurred with the gentleman from Mis souri, that it should be discussed at length, and that every Senator should have time to deliberate and to speak upon it.

Mr. Hale said there was one precedent he

could mention. Texas and Oregon, though situated at the different extremes of the Union, were carried, like the Siamese twins, through the Presidential election, but as soon as that was over these loving twin-sisters parted company. Texas came into the Union, and Oregon was left in the

cold embrace of 540 40'.

Mr. Foote inquired of the honorable Senator whether, during the Presidential campaign, anyyoung was said about admining Oregon as a

Mr. Hale believed the resolution passed at the famous Convention was, that "Texas ought to be re-annexed, and Oregon ought to be -
Re-occupied—suggested Mr. Dodge. [Loud

Mr. Hale. Yes, re-occupied; that is it. me ought to be re-annexed, and the other re occuthe Senate to this precedent—the entire separa-tion of these questions. Here is an antiqua via legis, that is, the old con-paths of the law, that they trod long ago, [general laughter;] and he ho-ped California would be attended to first of all, and then they should have ample time to look after New Mexico, Deseret, and San Jacinto-he believed that came next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Root of Ohio having the floor, addressed the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for about an hour. [We shall notice his

speech hereafter.]
Mr. Wellborn of Georgia followed, presenting he Southern view of the Slavery Question.
Mr. Horsoe Mann of Massachusetts addressed the House for about an hour. [His speech will be noticed hereafter.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1850. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Journal of Friday having been read-Mr. Littlefield called for the regular order o usiness.

The Speaker stated that the regular order of

ousiness was the call of the States and Territories for resolutions. ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Doty of Wisconsin offered the following resolution :
"Resolved, That the Committee on the Territories be instructed to prepare and report a bill providing for the admission of California into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with the boundaries and limits defined in the con-stitution of said State of California, which was communicated to the House with the special message of the President of the United States, on the 13th of February instant; the said bill to embrace no subject or matter relating to territory without the said limits of the proposed State of Califor-

Mr. Doty moved the previous question. Mr Inge of Alabama that it be laid on the table. Mr. Kaufman of Texas denied that the resol tion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Doty] was in order, without first reconsidering the vote sending the Constitution of California and the message to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker stated that it was a question for

tion was agreed to; 186 of the 222 composing the House (there being two vacanoted answered to their names, and all further proceedings were

dispensed with.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Inge that the resolution be laid on the table, when the yeas and nays were ordered, and one name called.

Mr. McClernand asked the consent of the House to have an amendment to the instructions The Speaker stated that it would not be in or-

der, as the calling of the roll had been com-On the motion of Mr. Inge, the vote stoodyeas 70, nays 121.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi gave notice that, if

the previous question was not seconded, he would offer an amendment to the instructions, which he desired to have read.

Objection was made to the reading of the mendment, [but, having obtained a copy, we

here insert it, as follows: Resolved, That the Committee on Territories Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire what agency the President of the United States, or any member of the Cabinet, had in prompting the people of California to exclude slavery from said Territory; whether T. Butler King, W. C. Jones, J. C. Fremont, or any other person acting or assuming to act as agent for the Government at Washington, directly or indirectly, communicated the wishes of the President or Cabinet on the subject of sla-very exclusion in California; and whether any yery excussion in Camorana; and whether any person, acting or assuming to act or speak for the Government at Washington, intimated to the people of California that to exclude slavery would facilitate her admission into the Union as a State; and for this purpose the committee have power to

send for persons and papers.]

The question was then taken on seconding the lemand for the previous question, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 98, nays 72.

The question then recurred, "Shall the main

uestion be now put?"

Mr. Inge moved that the House adjourn, and sked the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Mr. Jones asked to be excused from voting. The Speaker stated that he could not entertain

such a motion pending a motion to adjourn; that no motion could be made when an adjournment had been moved.

Mr. Jones asked if it was not in order to take

an appeal from this decision ? The Speaker stated it was not. n, and it was negatived—yeas 43, nays 154. McClernand moved that the rules be sus-

ended, and that the House resolve itself into Union; which motion was disagreed to-yeas 86, navs 109. The question recurring on ordering the main

uestion to be put-Mr. Jones moved that the resolution be laid on

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved that the House adjourn, stating that he was willing either to adjourn or go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to discuss this question; but that he preferred the latter. The Speaker stated that remarks were out of

The question being taken on the motion to ad-Mr. Inge asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, the House refused t

ljourn—yeas 52, nays 137. Mr. McClernand moved that the rules be susponded, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Mr. Carter demanded the yeas and nays on

this question, which were ordered; and, the ques tion being taken, it was decided in the negativeyeas 81, nays 110.

Mr. Venable moved that the House adjourn,

and on this question asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered; and, the question being taken, it was lost—yeas 82, nays 113.

Mr. Jones moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which notion was disagreed to-yeas 80, nays 113. It is not necessary to give in detail a report of all the devices of the minority to prevent the

taken At a subsequent period, the following proceed ings took place. Mr. Mason of Kentucky having moved a re

main question on the resolution from being

consideration of the vote by which the House had refused to lay on the table the resolution offered by Mr. Doty, Mr. Campbell of Obio moved to lay that motion on the table. The question being on the motion of Mr

Mr. Cabell said that, having paired off with a gentleman on the other side of the House, he would move that he be excused from voting.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi asked to be exused from voting on the motion of Mr. Cabell. Mr. Carter rose to a point of order. He wished to inquire whether this House, under its rules,

was in the power of a small minority.

Mr. Jones required that the gentleman should reduce his point of order to writing. Mr. Carter inquired whether it

to multiply one question upon another in the way of calls for yeas and nays, in voting upon questions of excuses, &c, without voting upon the question before the House. The Chair replied that in his opinion the mo tion before the House should be entertained. The

only question for the Chair to decide was, whether they were in order. Mr. Carter then raised the question of order, that no motion was in order which had the mani-fest disposition to stop the business of the House.

The Speaker stated that it-was not for him to determine for what objects the motions were Mr. Carter appealed from the decision of the

Chair, that the last motion for excuse (that of Mr. Thompson of Mississippi) was in order. Mr. Venable asked the yeas and nays on this appeal, which were ordered.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved that the appeal be laid on the table; and on this motion

demanded the yeas and nays

Mr. Inge moved that the House adjourn, which motion was disagreed to—yeas 74, nays 95.

The question then recurred on the motion mpson of Mississippi to lay the appeal

of Mr. Carter on the table Mr. Jones moved that he be excused from voting, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were And, the question being put, it was decided in

the negative-yeas 45, nays 89. Mr. Kanfman rose to a privileged ovestion. He wished to know by what right Robert Hornor was admitted to the floor of the House, he not being amongst those specified in the rules of the House The Speaker decided that the point raised was

not a privileged question.

Mr. Kaufman appealed from the decision of the Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved that the House

do now adjourn ; and on this motion he called for the yeas and navs. The yeas and mays were ordered; and, being taken, were—yeas 70, nays 89.

Mr. Orr moved that the House take a recess

until 12 o'clock M.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved that when the louse adjourn, it adjourn to Wednesday next.

The motion was not agreed to.
Mr. McLane of Maryland moved that the House do now adjourn.

The yeas and nays were called for and were ordered; and, being taken, were—yeas 65, nays 98.

The Speaker restated the pending question.

Mr. Orr asked to be excused from voting on that question.

The yeas and nays were called for, and wereyeas 72, nays 107.

[Motions of a similar kind continued to be made, with repeated calls for the yeas and nays. until at a still later period the following prosectings took place :] Mr. McLane of Maryland moved that when

this House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednes-day next. He submitted to the Chair that, by the rules of the House, Friday and Saturday were set apart for the consideration of private business, and every alternate Monday for resolutions-certain days for certain business. He contended that the astronomical day would expire to-night at 12 o'clock, and, consequently, Monday being the only day on which resolutions could be received, when 12 o'clock arrived this resolution would pass over.

The Speaker stated that, anticipating the ques-

tion, he had given it some consideration, and had come to the conclusion that Monday expired at 12 o'clock to-night, and when that hour shall have been reached and past, the business of Monday will have gone over. Mr. McLane of Maryland then renewed his

motion, that when this House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. The Speaker stated that he had just ruled such a motion out of order; but on looking at the rules of the House, he found that such a motion was upon the same footing as a motion to adjourn, and

it was therefore in order.

Mr. Booth demanded the yeas and nays on this motion, which were ordered. What was this but the House to determine when they voted on the the House, he was resolution.

The Speaker stated that it was a question for the House to determine when they voted on the tion of Mr. McLane, it was decided in the negative was decided in t ve-yeas 75, nays SS.
On motion of Mr. McLane, the House then, at

> TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1850. The Senate having gone through with its usual morning business Mr Downs resumed his speech and closed about three o'clock, when the Senate

quarter past twelve o'clock, adjourned.

went into executive session. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the debate was resumed on the President's annual mes-

or were made by Mosers Venable of North Carolina, Campbell of Ohio, McLanahan of Pennsylvania, which will be attended to in our

### TENNESSEE.

Early in the session of the Legislature of Tennessee, Mr. Bates introduced in the House a series of resolutions on the Slavery Question, and they were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Wednesday, the 6th, majority and minority reports were made from the Con mittee-the minority report culogizing, in substance, Mr. Clay's resolutions. A demand for the previous question being sustained, brought the House to a direct vote on the report and resolutions of the majority, which were adopted-the report by 35 to 28-a strict party vote; all in the affirmative being Democrats, all in the negative

Whigs. The resolutions are as follows: 1. Resolved, That we continue to entertain devoted and cherished attachment to the Union but we desire to have it as it was formed, and no as an engine of oppression.

61 yeas-unanimous. 2. Resolved, That all attempts by Congress, or others, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery or its institutions in the Southern States, are in violation of the Constitution, dangerous t the rights and safety of the South, and ought to be promptly resisted.

Unanimous. 3. Resolved. That Congress has no power to bolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or to prohibit the slave trade between the several States, or to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States, and that the passage by Congress of any such law would not only be a dangerous violation of the Constitution, but afford evidence of a deliberate and fixed design on the part of that body to inter fere with the institution of slavery in the States.

Yeas 48, nays 8. 4. Resolved, That we would regard the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, which would in effect deprive the citizens of the slaveholding States of an equal participation in the tarritories acquired more than equally by their blood and treasure, as an unjust and insulting discrimination, to which these States, without political degradation, cannot submit; and to which this Assembly, representing the wishes and feelings of the peopl of Tennessec, solemnly declare they will not sub

Yeas 36, nays 25-all of the latter Whigs. 5. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress without delay, to enact such laws as in their operation will give all the aid which the General owner to secure his fugitive slave.

6. Resolved, That we view the Missouri Com

promise as the settlement of an exciting question, which was likely to destroy the fraternal feeling between the North and South, the result of mutual concession, deriving its sauction and validity from the most solemn obligations of honor and Unanimous 7. Resolved, That the unprecedented manner of forming the organic law of California, the peculiar character of her population, and her extraordinary boundaries, are questions which should undergo

rigid scrutiny by our representatives in Congress; but we will not attempt to prescribe a rule of ac-tion for their government, but leave them to take such steps as may be necessary to vindicate Southern rights. Yeas 38, nays 21-all the latter Whigs

8. Resolved, That all territory acquired by ou General Government is the joint property of all the States of this Union. Yeas 59. 9. Resolved, That the 4th article of the 3d

section of the Constitution, in giving to Congress
the power to dispose of, and make all needful
rules and regulations respecting the territory or
other property belonging to the United States,
was never intended to delegate to Congress the
power to specify the particular kind of property
that should exist in the Territories.

Yeas 58, nays 3.

one Democrat.

10. Resolved, That we request the Governor to appoint two delegates from the State at large, and two from each Congressional District, irre-spective of party, and we recommend to the people of each county, to appoint one or more to at-tend the Convention to be held at Nashville on

the first Monday in June, 1850. Yeas 34, pays 28-all the latter Whigs, except

THE WHIGS of Franklin county, Ohio, lately held a Convention in Columbus, in which leading politicians of the Party took an active part. Mr. Clay's Compromise was condemned General Tayfor's policy dissented from, and decided anti-slavery ground was taken. It would seem that it is the intention of the leading men of the Whig party to carry the State on the anti-slavery issue. The Democracy are playing a very foolish game in that State.

#### FROM BOSTON.

Boston, February 16, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

St. Valentine's Day has come and gone ; so have Valentines, and that by the thousand. The number of these sportive missives that have flown about our streets is almost incredible, and far surpasses any former occasion. The observance of the joyous day is becoming more and more general, from year to year, throughout New England, and our suber, plodding, money-making Yankees have got quite into the spirit of the thing. Some of the members of the Legislature received very palpable hits through this medium, alike ludicrous and vexatious; one gentleman, a rival in bedily proportions to a late United States Senator, received an execrably faithful facsimile of his own fair form; while another, of the broadbrimmed order, was presented with a prim, starched Quakeress. The Secretary of the Legislative Temperance Society was presented with a non-descript portrait of a genius who, with his thumb on his nose, informed him significantly of the fact that he was a "pledged man."

A vote was taken yesterday in the House upon the question of accepting a report giving leave to withdraw several petitions for the secession of the State of Massachusetts from the Union. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and stood—for leave to withdraw, 258; against it, 1.

A new bill relative to marriages, now before

the House, provides that a person intending mar-riage shall give three days notice to the Clerk of the town or city where he or she may reside—a certificate of such notice, delivered to the clergyman, authorizes the performance of the ceremony by him. The publishment is thus wholly done away with, as the notice of intention may be private, being merely for the purpose of recording the same by the clerk.

The Republican of this morning contains a call for a State Mass Convention of the friends of Free Soil, to be held in Fancuil Hall on the 27th instant. The Convention is called by the State Central Committee, in compliance with a vote requesting them to that effect by a meeting held on the 5th instant, and composed of the Free Soil members of the Legislature, and others interested in the cause. The Convention is to be an open one, and not by delegates, and is called in view of the present aspect of the Slavery Question, and the efforts making by the supporters of the unhallowed system for its further extension.

It is to be hoped that by this time Senator

the condition of " Northern slaves." The straightforward manly answers to his letters of inquiry are at least explicit enough, if not satisfactory, and show that he has gone to the right quarter for his much-needed information. Should there still be any doubts in his mind on the subject, it would be well for him to take his enlighteners at their words, and give them a visit in propria persona, and thus qualify himself to discourse more intelligently hereafter on Northern Slavery. It is a pity that "a few more of the same sorth" of Southern sympathizers do not exhibit a like laudable thirst for knowledge respecting the objects of their lackadaisical pity. G. F. B.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of requesting the | G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. publication of the accompanying proceedings, which have been transmitted to me for that purpose, in your paper.

The late Judge Pope was one of the greatest favorites in our State, and his death has been universally regretted by our people.

# MEETING OF THE BAR IN CHICAGO.

Your obedient servant,

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Chicago, held in pursuance of previous notice, on Thursday, the 24th January, 1850, the honorable Hugh T. Dickey was called to the chair, and George W. Meeker, Esquire, was appointed

secretary.

William H. Brown, Esquire, announced the death of the honorable Nathaniel Pope, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings enterdraft resolutions expressive of the feelings enter-tained by the bar for the memory of the deceased. William H. Brown, B. S. Morris, I. N. Arnold, James H. Collins, Esquires, and the honorable J. B. Thomas, being named said committee, through their chairman announced the following solutions: "Resolved, That we have learned with sincere

sorrow and regret the death of the honorable Na-thaniel Pope, late Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois. "Resolved, That we recur with high and hon crable pride to the period when, as a Delegate in Congress from the then Territory of Illinois, he ourcessfully struggled to embrace within her

boundaries the land lying north of the southern border of Lake Michigan, which, in his wisdom, he foresaw would become so necessary to the fu-ture greatness and prosperity of the State. "Resolved, That the people of the United States, and especially the people of Illinois, have, in this event, lost an able, upright, and patriotic statesman, possessing a clear, discriminating legal mind, united with a noble and generous disposi-tion, which endeared him to all who knew him. "Resolved, That we entertained for our departlegal attainments and pure administration of jus-tice, but also for his many endearing social quali-

" Resolved, That we tender to the family and relatives of the deceased our cordial sympathy in this bereavement, and that, as a token of our regret for the loss, we will wear the usual badge of

nourning. "Resolved, That, as a further tribute of respect, George W. Olney, Esquire, be requested, at a time convenient to himself, to deliver an address the members of the bar and this community. "Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Chicago and Wash-ington City, and that a copy thereof, signed by the chairman and secretary, be forwarded to the fam-

ily of the deceased. "Hugh T. Dickey, Chairman

"GEORGE W. MERKER, Secretary." PHILANTHROPY.-Gerrit Smith, of New York

as is well known, is the possessor of immense tracts of land in that State. A few years ago, he gave to a considerable number of colored persons several thousands of acres. From this gift has sprung a thriving and numerous settlement. During last Spring he made known his intention to donate a certain amount of money and land to five hundred males, and a like number of females, in the State of New York, and a number of gentlemen in the various counties were chosen to make the selection of persons from the poor, the landless, and the temperate of the population. Of this number, seventy-five of each where drawn from New York city, and the report of the committee of gentle-men to whom the selection was intrusted has been published.

It appears from this, that the actual value the gift will be \$50,000. To each of the males he gives a farm in Franklin county, with the sum of \$10 in addition, and to each of the females \$50 in cash. The payments and the transfers of the deeds are now progressing.—N. American.

## SALIFORNIA NOVELTY .- Philip Thorp, just rets

from California, has constructed a packing trunk for baggage, 25 inches long, 16 wide, and 20 deep, which, at the mines, is the best gold separator ever used; being a combi-nation of the rocker, pan, and quicksliver gold-catcher, ALL. nation of the rocker, pan, and quiessiver gold-catcher, ALL.
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still continue to merit the patryange of those who may place themselves under his care.

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Various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its combosition; some physicians have supposed it to on tain indine; other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they attribute its sin gular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous and calculated to prejudice many people against it, we

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With Poetry and Short Articles. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presentage.

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hought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850. THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE NATIONAL ERA is an Auti-Slavery, Political, and Liverary Newspaper. A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the haracter and course of the Era. That Slavery is repognant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

of our Republican Institutions:
That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists : That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory unde

the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there

guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies

mpairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its sta

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the

power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General: fistances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be institute: or the purpose of securing free exchanges within reas ween the newspapers of Europe and the Unite States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the ben est of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the homestead ought to be exempt from sais or en and between all nations, ought to be removed :

That Congress ought to make due appropriati

foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise. In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion,

rovements demanded by the interests of commerce with

conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the crosist of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. KION CORRESPONDENCE of the Era, as will make it at least

equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the

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will run through several successive numbers of the paper till completed. An edition of this number is printed, so as